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To-morrow, Tuesday, fair, To-morrow, Wednesday, variable winds.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1911.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ★★ PRICE ONE CENT

In City of New York, Jersey City and Hoboken, Elsewhere Two Cents.

LEAVE GRANTED TO  
EXTEND CHELSEA PIERSSecretary of War Will Permit  
Lengthening of International  
Company Docks.

## FOR BIG WHITE STAR SHIPS

License Will Stipulate That the  
Company Must Remove the  
Piling at Its Own Expense  
When Ordered to Do So.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 6.—Permission to extend the Chelsea piers to provide berthing accommodations for the huge White Star liners which are soon to be made their maiden voyages was granted by the Secretary of War to-day after a short hearing given the representatives of the steamship company and commercial organizations of New York City and officials of the State of New York.

The extensions, which will be between twenty-five and one hundred feet in length, are to be of a temporary character, and will consist merely of piling to protect the steamers from passing craft while in the slip. The license stipulates that the Secretary of War may at any time direct their removal without legal protest from the company.

It is understood, however, that the present arrangement will be permitted until the larger question of providing facilities for the docking of the big transatlantic liners now building or which will be built in the future has been solved by the commissions of New York and New Jersey appointed for that purpose.

Those present at the hearing, which was held in the office of the Secretary of War, were: General William H. Bixby, chief of engineers, U. S. A.; P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and counsel; W. S. Montgomery, counsel for the International Mercantile Marine Company; S. C. Neal, International Mercantile Marine Company; Calvin Tompkins, Commissioner of Docks of the city of New York; Welding Ring, of the New York Produce Exchange; J. A. Bensel, state engineer of New York; R. A. C. Smith, representing the New York Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association; Fred B. Dalzell, representing the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and also the National Board of Steam Vessels.

To Provide for Great New Ships.

This solution of the perplexing problem presented by the report of the Harbor Board, which was adverse to any extension of the piers on the ground that it would interfere with traffic in the North River, was gratifying both to the officials of the War Department and the representatives of the steamship company and the New York commercial organizations.

The meeting was brought about by the suggestion of Vice-President Sherman, according to Secretary Dickinson, who laid the matter before the Secretary at the instance of certain New York interests. P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, made the request, setting forth the plight in which the steamship company found itself.

"We are grievously disappointed with the report of the New York Harbor Line Board," he said. "We also feel that it is adverse to it will be seriously detrimental to the development of the trade and commerce of New York, and of the port being able to maintain its present commercial supremacy in the world of commerce. We are here to suggest that you give careful consideration to the serious position in which we are."

"We have great new ships coming to New York, the first one in June. We have no place at which to safely and properly dock her. We are anxious to do everything in our power to properly meet this situation. With that in view, and considering that the State of New York and the State of New Jersey are appointing a commission to investigate this whole matter and look into it thoroughly and into the commercial interests of the port of New York generally, if you will kindly agree to allow us, at our own cost, to temporarily extend our present piers so that these steamers can be safely and properly protected during the time of this investigation we will agree with you, at any time you see fit, if you find that these extensions are detrimental to the navigation and commerce of the river or any other commercial interests, we will agree with you now in some way so that it will be binding upon us to remove them at any time you may see fit."

Will Not Check Ebb and Flow of Tide.

In response to questions by General Bixby, chief of engineers of the army, the extensions were described as consisting of piling, set at intervals, through which the water may ebb and flow freely. They will not be roofed, and are only designed to prevent passing vessels from colliding with the ends of the big ships, which would extend out into the open water if berthed in the present slips. Only one slip will be extended, but this, according to Mr. Franklin, will be sufficient to meet the needs of the situation until permanent facilities are provided.

Commissioner Tompkins expressed himself as being well satisfied with concessions from the War Department.

"The board of engineers was right," he said, after the conference. "It would be a mistake to encroach upon the channel. If the bulk of the foreign commerce of the country is to pass through New York Harbor we shall need all the room we have. We have been remiss in not taking up before this a general plan for harbor improvement. They have done it at Hamburg, Bremerhaven and other European ports, and even at Boston and Montreal. It is the great task we have before us."

E. C. M. Fitzgerald, owner of a large tract of land at Fort Pond Bay, Montauk Point, which has been suggested as a possible place for docking the big steamers of the White Star and Cunard lines, who attended the hearing, said that President Peters of the Long Island Railroad had promised to erect piers at Fort Pond Bay if docking facilities could not be provided in New York.

## RUMORS OF NEW PEERS

Messrs. Haldane and McKenna  
Mentioned for Upper House.

London, March 6.—Lobby reports regarding Cabinet changes arising from the illness of the Earl of Crewe, Secretary for India, include the promotion of R. B. Haldane, Secretary for War, to the peerage, and possibly Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, in order to strengthen the representation of the government in the House of Lords. Should such changes be made, Lieutenant Colonel John E. B. Seely, Under Secretary for the Colonies, reports say, would become Secretary for War.

The condition of the Earl of Crewe, who is suffering from concussion of the brain, following a collapse after a fainting fit, is said to be favorable.

## FIGHT IN TURKISH HOUSE

Grand Vizier Strikes Deputy for  
Insulting Remarks.

Constantinople, March 6.—A stormy scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. During the debate on the Bagdad Railway an Albanian Deputy, Ismail Kemal, addressed insulting remarks to Hakkı Bey, the Grand Vizier. The latter strode forward and struck the deputy. At the same time a member of the committee, coming up from behind, boxed Kemal's ears.

## DIE IN RESORT HOTEL FIRE

New York and New Haven Women  
Victims in North Carolina.

Lake View, N. C., March 6.—Two women lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the new Loch Crystal Hotel, a winter resort just opened this season, early to-day. The dead are: Miss Anna M. Barnes, of New York, and Mrs. G. U. Pettis, of New Haven, Conn.

Howard Whitmore, clerk of the hotel, and Mrs. W. E. Youland, wife of the manager, received serious injuries and burns.

The fire was discovered about 5 o'clock and the flames spread so quickly through the large frame building that all effort to check them was futile. Miss Barnes, who was on the third floor, could not be reached, and was burned to death. Her body has not yet been recovered.

Mrs. Pettis, who was an elderly woman, while being rescued by her son, C. M. Pettis, sustained serious injuries and died an hour later.

Howard Whitmore, the clerk of the hotel, saved many of the twenty-five guests. He is now confined to his bed from injuries received. E. S. Voley, of Detroit, aided in the work of saving the guests. Those who escaped were only partly clad and lost all their belongings, including large amounts of money.

The homes of the village have been thrown open to the sufferers. The financial loss is about \$300,000.

## DIED AT AGE OF 110

Inmate of Hebrew Home Retained  
Faculties Almost to End.

Mendel Diamond, an inmate of the Daughters of Jacob Home, at No. 303 East Broadway, died there late last night at the age of 110 years, according to the superintendent of the home, who said he retained his faculties until three weeks ago. At that time he told the other inmates of the institution that his time had arrived and that he would not live more than a few days.

Born in Kovono, Russia, he was the son of Benches Diamond, a well known rabbi there. For many years Mendel Diamond was engaged in the cattle business in his native land. He came to this country thirty-four years ago and soon afterward became a pedler of jewelry. He remained in that business until four years ago, when he entered the home.

## WOMAN CALLS MAN A THIEF

Insists He Stole Purse with \$72  
in Subway, but He Protests.

Mrs. Samuel Colt, who said her home was in Sharon, Mass., had her first experience last night with the crowds that frequent the subway during the rush hour. She lost a purse containing \$72 and accused John J. Shaughnessy, of No. 546 West 165th street, of taking it.

Mrs. Colt and Shaughnessy boarded the same train at Columbus Circle at about 6:30 o'clock. Mrs. Colt was shoved first to one side of the car and then to the other. Finally her handbag dropped to the floor. When she recovered it she looked inside, and, tapping Shaughnessy on the shoulder, said: "I have lost my purse and you took it."

Shaughnessy denied the charge, and said that he was willing to be searched. At 72d street Mrs. Colt called upon Special Officer Dixon to arrest Shaughnessy and the three went to the West 68th street station, but no purse was found.

Shaughnessy told Lieutenant Quinn that C. R. Pelgram, of the law firm of Thompson, Walker & Pelgram, of No. 52 Wall street, would vouch for him. Mr. Pelgram was sent for. He said that it was impossible that Shaughnessy could have committed such a crime. Mrs. Colt, however, insisted in pressing the charge of larceny and the prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters.

## FINE SPORT, SAYS MR. ALDRICH

Exalts Pleasure of "Luring Wise Old  
Fish on to Your Bait."

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Brunswick, Ga., March 6.—"I'm out of politics for the present, but I'm fishing for keeps," said Senator Nelson Aldrich this morning, just before leaving Brunswick for Washington, where he will remain for a while before resuming his journey to Rhode Island.

"Fishing has made a new man out of me, and now I'm ready to get back to work," he said. "There's nothing better for the health than the sport of trying to lure on to your bait a wise old fish. It gives you a splendid appetite."

Mr. Aldrich has passed several weeks on the water in and near Brunswick, chartering a steamer when he came here to take long cruises.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND OLIVE OIL  
Nothing more nourishing and strengthening.  
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.  
—Advt.

KEENE'S TELEPHONE BOY  
WAS IN HOCKING DEALHe's About Thirty Years Old, and  
Made \$30,000 Before Crash  
Ended the Pool.

## HIS OWN ACCOUNT, HE SAYS

Ronan, Examined in Lathrop-  
Haskins Case, Insists That He  
Was Not Dummy in  
Speculator's Sales.

"Billy" Ronan, James R. Keene's famous telephone "boy," disclosed himself yesterday as a Wall Street speculator whose transactions, according to his own story, covered hundreds of shares of various stocks, while his profits from speculation in the stock of the Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron Company alone amounted to "about" \$30,000 during the eight months prior to the collapse of the Hocking pool, of which Mr. Keene was the manager.

The story of the telephone "boy's" financial transactions was drawn from William J. Ronan, during an examination in the bankruptcy proceedings against Lathrop, Haskins & Co., before Stanley W. Dexter, the referee. William S. McGuire, counsel for the trustee for the creditors of the bankrupt firm, examined Ronan in the light of a statement which he had received from Alfred Loeb & Co., stock brokers, showing that the telephone "boy" had had an account with that firm which was closed on January 21, 1910, two days after the break in Hocking stock, showing a profit for Ronan of more than \$30,000.

Point by point the story had to be forced from the modest "boy" Ronan, a man well past thirty, who appealed to the referee again and again to be protected from disclosing things which he considered absolutely personal. His protest proved of no avail, when Mr. McGuire told the referee that it seemed a strange circumstance to him that a telephone boy should be able to speculate on such an extensive scale and that the possibility had been suggested that Ronan's account with the brokers was one of Mr. Keene's.

"For years Mr. Keene had his bank account in the name of Lathrop, his secretary, and this man received telegraphic messages addressed in his name and yet destined for Mr. Keene, so why should it appear improbable that this account was one of the employer and not of the employee?" said Mr. McGuire.

## New Light on Hocking Sales.

Ronan's testimony threw out not only a different light on the sales of Hocking stock on January 19, which caused a break in the market and the collapse of the pool through which three Stock Exchange firms failed, but showed the telephone "boy" himself in a somewhat different position from that in which he appeared when his name was first mentioned in the hearings a year ago. He testified that he bought Hocking stock with his own money and for his own account, but did not mention yesterday the shares which Mr. Keene said he had given to him. In February, 1910, Mr. Keene testified before Commissioner Alexander that he bought stocks for "a great many women and a great many poor people who could not stand the loss of a penny, but were glad to get the profits."

He then mentioned Hendricks, his bookkeeper, and Ronan, his telephone boy, as the recipients of 300 and 200 shares of Hocking, respectively, and said that they sold out these holdings on January 19, before the market broke.

In his testimony yesterday Ronan admitted that he had sold 200 shares of Hocking on the 18th and 200 shares on January 19, though he would not confirm the statement of the brokers crediting him with the sale of 100 shares on January 17.

"Do you speculate much in the market?" asked Mr. McGuire.

"This is a personal question," said Ronan, turning to Mr. Dexter. "Do I have to answer it? Do I have to tell about my own business?"

Mr. Dexter ruled that he had to do so, and Ronan then said that he once had an account with Alfred Loeb & Co., which firm is now known as Rothschild & Co. Mr. McGuire read from the statement of the brokers that Ronan sold 100 shares of Hocking on January 17, 200 shares on January 18 and 470 shares on January 19.

"On the 19th did you sell any Columbus and Hocking stock?" he asked.

"I think 420 shares, perhaps 470," was the answer. "I put the order in at 9:30 o'clock on account of hearing about the trouble the night before."

He referred to a conference held in Mr. Keene's office at which the possibilities of a collapse of the Hocking pool had been discussed. Ronan said that he sold his stock at around \$8, but he could not recall the prices of particular lots of his stock, saying that he was trading extensively and could not recall such particulars.

"Your transactions during the eight months preceding the failure show a profit of more than \$30,000," said Mr. McGuire.

"I don't think it was that much. I never figured it up," was Ronan's rejoinder. Finally, he said that his profits had been "about \$30,000," some of which he said he lost.

"Did you pay anything to James R. Keene?" asked Mr. McGuire.

"Not a mill, not a mill," was the emphatic denial.

"Where did you put these stocks on January 21, 1910?" asked Mr. McGuire.

"I put them right in the safe of my office," was Ronan's answer. "I mean Mr. Keene's office."

On the referee's ruling he said that he owned 40 shares of Panhandle, 50 of Denver preferred, 2 Interborough bonds, 50 shares of Minneapolis & St. Louis and 200 Hocking Coal, which he bought at 26. These stocks, he said, represented a profit of \$18,000, and his whole profit was about \$30,000.

Asked what salary he received from Mr. Keene, Ronan appealed to Mr. Dexter for protection, and the referee ruled that the information should be given to Mr. McGuire privately.

REBELLION IN PORTUGAL  
Report of Monarchist Revolt  
Suppressed by Troops.

Vigo, Spain, March 6.—A local newspaper says that the people of Arcos de Valle de Vez, in the north of Portugal, recently rebelled against republican rule. They drove the authorities out of town and hoisted the royal flag in place of the flag of the republic. Troops, the paper adds, were sent from Oporto. They restored order and re-established the authorities. There is no confirmation of this report.

## TRIED TO POISON FAMILY

Cook Discharged by E. T. Stotes-  
bury's Nephew, Was Revengeful.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, March 6.—Smartering under rebukes from her mistress and revengeful because she was finally discharged, Kate Gibbons, a cook in the home of Walter H. Grove, of this city, a son of Henry S. Grove, president of the Cramp (Shipbuilding Company, and a nephew of E. T. Stotesbury, millionaire banker and financial ally of J. P. Morgan, confessed to-day to an attempt to poison the whole family. A few hours after her arrest she broke down and admitted her guilt.

The incident that angered her most, she said, other than her actual discharge, was the fact that Mrs. Grove had reprimanded her for putting nine eggs into one cake, which, as a consequence, came out of the oven sold. She said she put nux vomica into the bottles containing the family drinking water, and that it was discovered by a chemist who analyzed the water detected the poison.

The three Grove children were thrown into violent convulsions by the water.

## HUNDRED DIE IN FLAMES

Many Children Perish in Russian  
Moving Picture Show.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—A moving picture machine in a small theatre at Bologoi, in the southern part of Novgorod province, exploded yesterday, and instantly flames shot up, sweeping rapidly to all parts of the building. There was a panic among the spectators, and, according to the reports received here, nearly a hundred persons, many of them children, were crushed or burned to death. Half a hundred others were injured.

Baron Taube, chief of the gendarmes corps at St. Petersburg, and two of his children are reported to be among the dead.

Futile attempts at rescue were made by those who happened to be near the exits when the fire started, and by others from the outside, but the fury of the flames drove them back before they could reach the shrieking victims, who in their efforts to get out of the building fought desperately among themselves.

The machine which was being used in the theatre was a cinematograph. Bologoi is a small place in the southern part of Novgorod Province, on the Nikolai Railroad.

## FIRE CAPTAIN SAVES CAT

Dog Had Chased Her Up 50-Foot  
Pole—Stayed There 16 Hours.

Bayonne, N. J., March 6.—A Maltese cat, belonging to Chris Levine's family, was rescued from the top of a fifty-foot telegraph pole in front of his home, No. 175 Hobart avenue, this afternoon, fanned and almost dead from exposure.

A yellow dog chased the cat up the pole, where she sat on the cross-arm and looked down. An hour later the dog went off. The cat made two or three attempts to climb down, but gave it up, and began meowing. Passersby tried to coax her down, but in vain. School children showed her a saucer of milk, boys hurled snowballs, but the cat never budged.

Finally, No. 1 Truck Company ran alongside the pole, the fifty-foot extension ladder was raised and Captain Hartman Vreeland climbed up and brought down the cat. She had been on the pole sixteen hours, and her coat was frozen stiff. As Captain Vreeland reached the ground a crowd cheered, and Mrs. Levine grabbed her pet and ran home with her and fed her hot milk.

## ATTACKS A CHINAMAN

Then Runs Away and Is Caught  
Hiding Under a Bed.

Frank Lee, a Chinaman, was ironing clothes in his laundry on Walker avenue, Westchester, yesterday afternoon when a man hit him on the head with a wrench. Lee dropped to the floor unconscious. His brother Sam heard him fall and rushed in. The intruder covered him with a revolver, and, after robbing the cash drawer of \$68, made his escape.

Sam Lee then ran into the street and told Detectives Zimmerman and Kennedy what had happened. The detectives just at that moment caught sight of a man running, and caught him after he ran into a house, where he was hiding under a bed. The police say the prisoner's name is Frank Williams, and that he has a prison record.

Frank Lee was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where it was said late last night that his condition was serious. He is said to be a brother of Tom Lee, Mayor of Chinatown.

## GREENE AND GAYNOR TO ACT

Will Attempt to Leave Atlanta  
Prison To-day.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Atlanta, March 6.—Firm in the belief that Benjamin Greene and John Gaynor have more than \$100,000 apiece hidden away, the United States government is determined that they shall pay the fine of \$575,000 imposed upon them at the time of their conviction or never obtain their freedom to enjoy their savings.

The two prisoners have made every preparation to leave the prison for good to-morrow. They have served their sentence and have only to take the prisoner's oath to be free. The government will oppose the taking of this oath to-morrow morning or will let them take it and then have them arrested and held under heavy bond for perjury.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS RELIEVED  
By Brown's Bronchial Troches. No opiates.  
—Advt.

AGED BROKER ROBBED  
OF \$85,000 NEAR VAULTTheft in Produce Exchange  
Building Last Thursday Found  
Out Only Yesterday.

## SECURITIES NEGOTIABLE

Envelope for Deposit Replaced  
by Dummy After Thief Ran  
Into Aaron Bancroft and  
Jostled Him.

Aaron Bancroft, eighty-four years old, senior member of George Bancroft & Co., of No. 16 Beaver street, brokers of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, went to his safe deposit vault in the Produce Exchange Building last Thursday to put away an envelope containing securities worth \$85,000. In an underground corridor he cannoneed into one of two men hurrying along and fell. The stranger helped him to his feet, picked up the envelope and hurried away, apologizing first for the accident. Mr. Bancroft went on to his vault, deposited the envelope and went home.

George Bancroft went to the vault yesterday morning to get the envelope deposited by his father on Thursday. He found it was a dummy, filled with newspaper clippings. The thief or thieves had a clear start of three days before the crime was discovered, as well as all Thursday evening. Most of the securities stolen are negotiable, it is said, and may have been sold already to innocent purchasers.

Bancroft & Co. sent word of the discovery of the theft to R. M. Jarvis, president of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, as soon as it was made, with a list of the stolen securities. The list was sent out over the tickers to all the brokerage firms in the city and transfer was stopped immediately. The first step of the exchange was to determine whether the loss of securities would affect the solvency of Bancroft & Co. Mr. Jarvis said, however, that he had been satisfied that the financial standing of the firm would suffer in no way. The firm has done business on the Consolidated Exchange for twenty-five years and has a capital of \$150,000, it is said. Practically all the securities stolen were negotiable, and the bulk of them may have been disposed of between Thursday afternoon and yesterday morning.

## Detectives Work in Vain.

Several detectives from Police Headquarters and Pinkerton men were working on the case yesterday. None of the missing securities had turned up nor had any trace of them been discovered up to last night, according to the police. Suspicion is directed against a discharged employe of Bancroft & Co., but William M. Sullivan, of No. 35 Nassau street, attorney for the firm, said that it had no proof of his guilt.

"The Pinkertons were inclined to believe that the robbery was the work of clever bank thieves who had made themselves familiar with the habits of Aaron Bancroft. Some of the headquarters men took a different view of the matter, and suggested that the securities might have been stolen in the firm's office."

Owing to the circumstances as related by Mr. Bancroft of his encounter with the two men in the corridor and the finding in the safe deposit vaults yesterday of a substitute envelope, identical in shape and color with the original one in which he said the securities were placed on Thursday, the Pinkerton theory had the most adherents.

Aaron Bancroft is eighty-four years old, and his partner in the firm is his son. He is rugged and active for his age, and had persistently refused to have any one accompany him as a guard on his trips to the safe deposit vaults, though it had often been suggested by his son. It was the custom for either the father or son to deposit securities in the vaults every Thursday afternoon and take them out on Monday morning. The office of the firm is in the rear of the building No. 16 Beaver street, and the entrance to the Produce Exchange Building and the safe deposit company is scarcely two hundred feet away, across an open court. Any one going to the vaults would be in sight of the office windows until he entered the Produce Exchange Building.

The securities had been duly checked up by the stock clerk in the firm's office on Thursday afternoon and deposited in the envelope by George Bancroft before his father started for the vault.

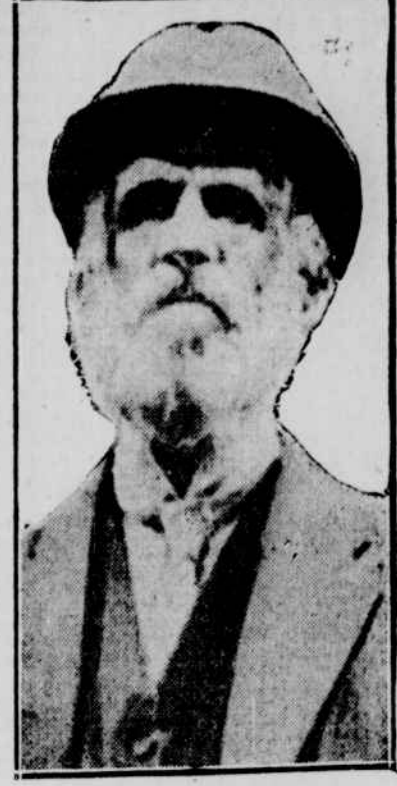
## Collision Near Vaults.

Mr. Bancroft went downstairs inside the Produce Exchange Building and entered the hall leading to the safe deposit vaults which turns at a right angle about twenty feet from the stairway and leads up to the safe deposit company entrance through a much longer hallway. As the broker approached the turn he noticed a young man standing against the wall, he said. An older man came suddenly around the corner and ran into him, knocking his hat off and the large manila envelope from under his arm, he said.

Both men jumped to his assistance as he fell, he said, and the older man was profuse in his apologies for the collision. He reached for his hat and the envelope, and, picking them up, went on his way and dismissed the incident from his mind, he said. He deposited the securities and thought nothing more of the matter until yesterday.

It developed that the dummy envelope was identical with the original one, except that it did not have the name of the firm on it. Mr. Bancroft didn't notice that when he put it in the vault. He said yesterday that he would probably not be able to recognize either of the men if he should see them, as he had not noticed them carefully. He said he noted in a general way that the younger man was about twenty-five years old, smooth faced and fairly tall. The other man was perhaps forty-five years old, he said, thick set and also smooth faced.

Continued on third page.

AARON BANCROFT.  
The broker who was robbed of \$85,000.

## A SUIT FOR A MILLION

Timothy Healy Attacks a Law  
Firm in America.

## THE HEIR ALLEGED INSANE.

Senator Piles Mentioned in  
Transactions Relating to  
Sullivan Estate.

Dublin, March 6.—Timothy Healy appeared to-day as counsel for a petitioner in lunacy proceedings, in which an effort was made to establish that American lawyers had obtained for themselves the greater part of a large estate to which a Dublin squire was legally entitled. The case came up before the Registrar in Lunacy and a jury, on a petition of E. Corcoran, who sought to have his father, Edward Corcoran, the squire in question, declared insane.

Mr. Healy said that if the elder Corcoran had his rights he would be worth \$1,250,000. Instead, he had been found within the last three months in a squalid Dublin lodging house, unable to give an account of himself. Mr. Healy said that Corcoran's cousin, John Sullivan, died in Seattle in 1909, intestate. An American lawyer came to Dublin, and, continued the counsel, "seeing he had an easy mark, grossly misrepresented the value of the inheritance." Corcoran signed away his right to half the property to a man named Lewin, whom he had never seen for \$250. Altogether Corcoran got about \$6,000. "The rest of it," asserted Mr. Healy, "is sticking in the pockets of solicitors."

After evidence was taken concerning Corcoran's mental condition the hearing was adjourned.

Sir Arthur Chance, surgeon in ordinary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who made an examination of Corcoran, testified that the man was incapable of managing his affairs, although not a lunatic.

Seattle, March 6.—E. H. Peterson, who effected the final settlement between Corcoran and the attorneys said to-night that when Corcoran and his Irish counsel, Charles P. O'Neill, left Seattle, on July 6, 1909, Corcoran took with him \$40,000 in cash and \$19,000 in bonds of the Provident Investment Company.

This company was organized to hold the Sullivan lands. The bonds in the Provident Investment Company were worth 50 cents on the dollar, said Mr. Peterson, so that Corcoran obtained nearly \$115,000 net as his share of the Sullivan estate.

The Sullivan case was fought through state and federal courts for nearly ten years. Sullivan had never made mention of heirs and little was known of his past life. He reached Seattle, the survivor of a shipwreck, when it was a small town. He acquired property in what is now the centre of the business quarter. When he died, leaving no will, many claimants disputed the action of the state, which sought to obtain the estate.

Eventually the claims of all except Corcoran and Hannah Callaghan, both of whom the law firm of Piles, Donworth & Howe discovered in Ireland, were thrown out. That portion of the estate which had not been eaten by court costs was awarded to Corcoran, who had inherited Mrs. Callaghan's rights. When the law firm, of which Senator Piles was a member, discovered Corcoran and Mrs. Callaghan, they asked a half interest in the estate as a contingent fee, it is said.

While the case was dragging through the courts Mr. Piles was elected to the Senate and the law firm of Piles, Donworth & Howe was dissolved. The Sullivan case was left in the hands of Howe. At that time Senator Piles issued a statement, saying that he had sold his interest in the estate for \$15,000. Judge George Donworth, who has since been appointed to the federal bench for the District of Western Washington, also sold his interest in the claim, obtaining \$10,000.

## TASK FOR LORIMER AND BAILEY

Resolution Asking Them to Address  
Legislature on "Purity in Politics."

Austin, Tex., March 6.—In the House to-day Representatives Terrell and Shannon introduced a resolution inviting United States Senators Lorimer and Bailey to come to Texas at an early date and address the Legislature on the subject of "Purity in Politics."

Senator Bailey's friends instantly protested against a second reading of the resolution, which the Speaker assured them would not be permitted.

## NEW AEROPLANE RECORDS.

Paris, March 6.—Louis Breguet at Douai to-day, accompanied by two passengers, made a flight of 100 kilometres (about 62 miles) in 1 hour and 15 minutes. At Mourmelon, Meurthe, with one passenger, covered 101 kilometres in one hour. Both are new records.

GOVERNOR DETERMINED  
TO BREAK DEADLOCKDoing All He Can to Accomplish  
This, but Efforts Are of  
Little Avail.

## NEW STATEMENT ISSUED

Urges Obstructionists to Stand  
Out and Be Counted—Mason  
Sent to See Murphy  
and Sheehan.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, March 6.—Governor Dix is determined that the Senatorial deadlock shall be broken if he has to break it himself. He is doing all he can in that line, but, sad to state, his efforts at producing party harmony apparently are having just the opposite effect. Boss Murphy, of Tammany Hall, and William F. Sheehan, who admits he is the embodiment of the sacred principle of majority rule, in the Senatorial contest, are rejecting the Governor's overtures almost rudely and the sweet bells of Democratic harmony are jangling sadly out of tune.

As an emissary from the Governor, John Mason, his secretary, went to New York last night to see Boss Murphy and the sacred Mr. Sheehan. Mr. Mason returned from seeing them this noon. He bore no visible marks of the fray. He made a report to the Governor, about which both of them refused to talk.